

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2594.

MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE AND PARADE



GENERAL HARTWELL,
Orator of the Day.

ONE OF the greatest military and naval displays ever made in Honolulu was that which trailed its martial course yesterday to the Nuuanu Cemetery, where the honored dead of the army and navy were accorded the homage of the living with flowers, oratory, music and last of all, but not least, the blare of the bugle in the sad soldier's requiem—"Taps," and the three soul-chilling volleys.

Memorial Day in Honolulu yesterday conveyed a deep and lasting impression of its meaning to the public, for there was everything in the parade, the exercises at the cemetery, and the patriotic bursts of music, to show that the saving of the Union in the darksome days of '61-'65 has not yet been forgotten by succeeding generations. In the ranks yesterday were the fastaging men of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose hat escutcheon and breast decorations are to them more than the decorations of Kings and Emperors; there were veterans of the recent Spanish war; and there was the long stretch of men of the army and navy of today. In fact it was one of the most patriotic processions seen here.

Thousands of people lined the course of the march from the National Guard armory to the cemetery. It was a grand sight to view the long procession from high vantage point. First it began in a dark blue of the mounted police, lightening gradually to the lighter blue with gorgeous red and gold trimmings of the United States artillery, and finally faded into a long waving line of white of the detachments from the fleet of Admiral Glass.

The procession was formed on Beretania street with the right resting on Emma street. In the van was a detachment of mounted police under Lieut. Leslie, with High Sheriff Brown and Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, in full uniform and mounted, at the head. Next in line were the 28th and 92nd companies U. S. Coast Artillery under Lieut. Nichols. The men were in full dress uniform, a sight new to Honolulu. The uniform with its gorgeous trimmings was the admiration of the throng. The men presented a fine appearance. The Marshal of the

(Continued on page 5.)



MEMORIAL DAY PARADE—DEPUTY SHERIFF CHILLINGWORTH AND MOUNTED POLICE HEADING THE COLUMN—PASSING FORT AND VINEYARD STREETS.

(Advertiser Photo.)

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS QUARREL

RUSSIANS LEFT FIVE HUNDRED DEAD UPON THE FIELD

Japanese Troops Landing in East Korea--Money for Ships.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS:

LONDON, May 31.—Reports have been received of friction between Viceroy Alexieff and General Kuropatkin. It is rumored that a quarrel occurred at their meeting in Mukden. The Czar is said to be displeased with both, Kuropatkin having failed, while Minister of War, to prepare effectively for trouble.

BUYING SHIPS FOR JAPAN.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 31.—Charles Flins of New York has deposited five million dollars with Rothschilds of Paris, as the value of the cruisers Esmeralda and Chacabuco.

The Esmeralda is a heliotrope of 2,000 tons, built at Elswick, England, in 1892. She is in the middle of a cruise now. The

Chacabuco, a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, was built at Elswick in 1898 and purchased by Chile in 1902. She has a speed of 24 knots. Flint, the purchaser of these two vessels, is the New Yorker who bought the old wooden cruiser Esmeralda from Chile about ten years ago and transferred the vessel, under the Ecuadorian flag to Japan. The belted cruiser Esmeralda and the protected cruiser Chacabuco will probably call at this port in a few weeks en route to Japan, as it is claimed that Flint makes the purchase for that country.

TIMING PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

TOKIO, May 31.—The attack on Port Arthur is expected to begin June 15.

JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING.

TOKIO, May 31.—Japanese transports are landing troops in East Korea.

RUSSIANS GOING TO DENSAN.

SHOUJI, May 31.—The Russians are descending through Korea in the direction of Densan.

DAIHY EVALUATED.

SHEFOO, May 31.—Daihy has been officially evaluated. Everything valuable is being taken to Port Arthur.

To MR. SAITO, Honolulu.

General Oku's report is as follows:

In the attack at Nanshau the fourth division formed the right wing, the third division the left wing, and the first division took the center. The enemy's force consisted of one division of field army and two batteries of field artillery besides fortress artillery and marines. The fourth division, taking advantage of the enemy's left wing weakened by bombardment from our fleet from Kinchow Bay, finally succeeded in carrying the enemy's position, and the other divisions immediately followed, whereupon the enemy retreated with much confusion, after burning magazines, toward Tafangshin. Our trophies were 68 guns and 10 machine guns, among many others. Our casualties were about 300. The enemy left over 500 corpses on the field.

TAKAHIRA.

PARIS, May 31.—It is reported that General Kuropatkin has begun an offensive campaign from Mukden to the south.

DAIHY BOUGHT UP.

SHEFOO, May 31.—The Russian cruiser Bayan has been captured by the Japanese.

HOSPITAL WINS SUIT

The Supreme Court Passes on Case.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Queen's Hospital is entitled to its subsidy as a public institution, upholding the right of the Legislature to appropriate such. The appropriation was cut down by the Legislature in special session, but the hospital is entitled to the old subsidy up to July 1. Other hospitals are also affected by the decision.

In its decision, which is unanimous, written by Judge Perry, the court says:

"The money appropriated, payment of which is sought by this appeal to be enforced, was collected by taxation and can be expended for public purposes only—it may not lawfully be used for purposes of private interest. What is a public purpose within the meaning of this rule, it is not always easy to determine. No general definition, to apply in all cases, need be laid down. It is sufficient to determine in each particular case whether, upon all the facts and circumstances, the purpose is a public one."

"In this jurisdiction and elsewhere, to provide and care for the indigent sick has long been recognized as a proper and, perhaps, necessary function of government. This provision and care is sometimes furnished in hospitals owned and conducted by the government itself; but if the government does not own or maintain such an institution, the relief may be equal property be furnished indirectly through a hospital conducted by individuals for public purposes and not for private gain, by assisting, to a reasonable degree, in the maintenance of such institution."

"If the purposes of the Hospital are to be ascertained from the charter alone, there can be no doubt that it is a public charity and, consequently, the public aid may be extended to it. It is contended, however, that the charter is in conflict with the provisions of the statute under which it is said to have been granted,—the act of April 26, 1859. Section 1 of that act provides that 'It shall be competent for the Minister of the Interior, under the regulations prescribed by the general law in regard to corporations, to grant a perpetual charter to any of the inhabitants of the city of Honolulu applying for the same, being subjects or denizens of the kingdom, and to their successors, for the establishment of a hospital in said city, or the vicinity thereof, for the relief of sick and destitute Hawaiians,' and Sec. 7 that 'Such Corporation may, as soon as the same may be done, without interfering with the primary object of said institution, as hereinbefore expressed, contract to receive and provide for sick and disabled seamen of other countries, or patients of any description who are fit subjects for hospital treatment.' Whether the word 'Hawaiians' in Sec. 1 was intended to mean aborigines or citizens of Hawaii, need not be considered. It may be assumed that the former was intended. Still, we think that there is nothing in the act to prohibit the hospital established thereunder from giving relief to the sick and destitute of other nationalities, provided, at least, it can do so without interfering with its so-called 'primary object,' and under the general law of April 17, 1856, relating to corporations the Minister of the Interior had authority to grant a charter of incorporation to an institution created for the purpose of giving such relief without discrimination. As the pleadings and evidence show, the Queen's Hospital has, ever since its establishment, extended its aid to all indigent sick alike and that, so far as appears, without interfering with its 'primary object.' It is still treating all alike. As long at least, as the principle of equality is thus observed, public moneys may rightfully be appropriated for its aid. The effect, upon the right of the Hospital to receive moneys so appropriated, of the exercise of the power, if it exists, to confine its relief to Hawaiians, need not be considered until and unless the contingency arises. The moneys involved in the appropriations and warrants now in question are, we think, for a public purpose."

"That patients able to pay are charged certain sums varying in accordance with their ability or with the conveniences furnished, does not of itself render the institution any the less a public charity. The moneys so obtained are devoted to the same charitable purposes. Charity should be bestowed only where it is needed. There is no discrimination as between the pay patients themselves. All are treated alike who fall within the same class. So also the fact that the trustees determine the patients' financial ability does not deprive the Hospital of its eleemosynary or public character. If the trustees abuse their trust, they are subject to the supervision of a court of equity."

"An order will be made, if necessary, directing the auditor to issue the warrants demanded."

HAMAKUA CASE AGAIN.

In the case of Henry Smith vs. H. M. Makua Mill Company, the Supreme Court yesterday overruled the exception to the ruling of Judge De Wolf, thus sustaining the lower court. The opinion is as follows:

"The defendant cannot相聚 by an alleged adverse possession of land or claim to have been the owner of the property. As holder

claim as owner; and if the possessor so conducts himself towards the true owner as to lead him to believe that the possession is in subordination to his title, the elements of hostility and openness are lacking and the possession is not adverse."

"The evidence in this case held sufficient to support a finding that the alleged adverse possession was not hostile for a portion of the necessary statutory period or the conclusion that such possession was not shown to be hostile for such portion of the period to the satisfaction of the jury."

"Under C. L. Sec. 2113, kindred of the half blood of the intestate who are not of the blood of the ancestor are excluded from the inheritance, not only as against the kindred of the whole blood in the same degree who are of the blood of the ancestor, but also as against the remote kindred who are of such blood."

ALMOST FATAL RESULT AT FIRE

Man Burned Last Night May Not Survive.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A sleep in his bed in a little shack adjoining the Holy Ghost chapel on Punchbowl slopes, an aged Portuguese man was almost burned to death about 9:15 o'clock last night, and is now undergoing treatment at the Queen's Hospital. His life is swinging in the balance, for he was frightfully burned about the face, neck and arms.

Neighbors discovered the house afire and an alarm was turned in. With buckets of water the blaze was put out, efforts being made in the meantime to extricate the unconscious victim from his precarious position.

Those who went to the man's aid found that he had been badly burned and the appearance of the room showed that the man had left his lamp burning. This had tipped over and exploded, igniting the woodwork and enveloping the bed. The flimsy mosquito net was burned in an instant and the flames communicated to the bedding. The old man had been drinking and was evidently in a stupor, otherwise he would probably have been awakened by the smoke and flames.

At the hospital the burns were seen to be bad about the face, especially the nose which was burned back quite a distance. He also probably inhaled smoke.

INJURED MAN DIED YESTERDAY

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Jacinto Pedro, the aged Portuguese who was so badly burned in his bed on Saturday night in a shack on Punchbowl slopes, died at 12:30 yesterday afternoon at the Queen's Hospital.

YOU WILL NOT
be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Long Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better, perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dales of Canada says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and restorative." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and impress the science and knowledge of health and especially medical knowledge. As man-

POLICEMAN WATCHED WIRELESS IN VAIN

Manager Cross Makes Temporary Headquarters on U. S. F. S. New York--High Sheriff Declines Double Rush Dispatch.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

It appears the police kept watch and ward over the wireless telegraph instruments in the head office of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. all of yesterday. High Sheriff A. M. Brown was obdurate in enforcing the execution on judgment against the company for \$268.10, representing land rental, which Queen Liliuokalani had recovered in a lawsuit.

While the operator was not allowed to finger the keys or to come within ear range of the sounder, the business of the company was kept going all day but without the knowledge of the minors of the law.

High Sheriff Brown perhaps thought he was being played for a spring chicken when the operator informed him that a "double rush" message for himself from Sheriff Andrews at Hilo was stalled at Barber's Point relay station, which he might have if he but called off his "dogs of war."

With that wise gesture of the head, characteristic of High Sheriff Brown when he has on his thinking cap, he replied:

"It would hardly be fair to discriminate in favor of the police department, even in matter of duty."

Either that he thought the "double rush" message a ruse or that it never occurred to him, the High Sheriff did not ask the operator how she knew that there was such a thing at Barber's Point. So far as the name of the station was concerned, it was a "Josh." Nevertheless the operator did have in possession at the time a written out

message, ordered "double rush," from Sheriff Andrews for High Sheriff Brown. Moreover, it had been received in Honolulu while the police held exclusive possession of the wireless telegraph office.

If the police are to stop the wireless telegraph service they must seize the relay stations on the other Islands or else capture the United States flagship New York, supported as she is by the other ships of the Pacific squadron. The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. yesterday simply removed its operating headquarters to the New York and did business, by means of the plant installed on the big cruiser, as easily as "at the old stand."

Manager Fred J. Cross of the I.-I. T. Co., who invented an improvement on Marconi's apparatus and made it work here, was not the man to allow this important and semi-public service to be shut off under a temporary difficulty of finances. Having obtained permission from the naval authorities he went on board the New York and speedily opened up communication therewith from the Lahaina station. Messages for transmission to Maui and Hawaii were intercepted before they came within the sacred circle of the law's majesty, carried on board the United States flagship and promptly transmitted. Inward messages were received and expeditiously delivered to their addressees without fear of the police. Only one was held back and that because the High Sheriff, to whom it was addressed, had, as he thought, stopped the works.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Another chapter in the war between the wireless and High Sheriff Brown was written yesterday. The High Sheriff levied on the instruments in the wireless telegraph office Monday night and removed the ticker, desk, and a few other things that happened to be in the office. Incidentally the police carried off a telephone box belonging to Guy Owens. The seizure was followed yesterday morning by a motion before Judge Lindsay which stayed all further proceedings. The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. got an order putting a stop to the force of the execution, and a final hearing on the motion will be had tomorrow. The wireless people claim that as a "quasi public corporation and common carrier" they are exempt from execution, and further that the action of the sheriff was a menace to the service. They claim also, although the fact is not apparent in the motion, that the property levied upon did not belong to the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., as a mortgage upon it is held by the Waterhouse Trust Co. The restraining order is directed to Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, High Sheriff Brown and Robertson & Wilder.

The instruments attached by the sheriff are now at the police station, but are insufficient to satisfy the execution. There was talk of seizure of the mast and cable, but this was not done, as the execution did not extend outside of Honolulu.

The wireless service was not affected yesterday, as Manager Cross had again secured possession of his town office and fitted it up with new telegraphic instruments.

There is a threat now of a damage suit against the plaintiffs in the first case for their interference with the telegraph service.

WILL COMPEL CORPORATIONS TO MAKE ANNUAL EXHIBITS

Treasurer Campbell has begun a war on the corporations who have failed to comply with the law requiring them to make annual statements to the Territorial treasurer. A number of the corporations within the Territory have not made their annual exhibits, and Treasurer Campbell announced yesterday that he intended to bring suits to compel this to be done. "I intend to at least test the law," said the treasurer. "If the corporations cannot be compelled to make annual exhibits, then the law is useless and should be repealed. But as long as there are laws on the statute books which the treasurer is required to enforce, I intend to do every thing in my power to see that they are enforced."

FORMIDABLE EWA STRIKE

Entire Japanese Force Make Peremptory Demands.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

With the break of day yesterday Manager Renton of Ewa plantation had a strike on his hands involving all Japanese laborers on the estate, numbering perhaps about 1,000. The mill was closed down, the laborers about the day in a general powwow with representatives of the Japanese Association sent from Honolulu and by evening had formulated their demands upon the management, which call for the discharge of the head laborer, the plantation police officer, Head the Foreman and two Japanese managers. These representatives were referred to Manager Renton by Mr. Ozawa, representative of the Japanese Association, and a conference was held between the two parties.

It is the sense of the Japanese delegation that it should be insisted that the management of the plantation should be compelled to make the changes demanded. The Japanese delegation is composed of Mr. Ozawa, representative of the Japanese Association, and a conference was held between the two parties.

men had gone out on the strike in earnest. They assembled in groups at or near the Temple, seldom coming to the vicinity of the office.

At 4:30 Mr. Ozawa and another representative of the Association left the Temple and met Manager Renton and Mr. Tenney at the office, where the demands of the laborers were presented about as above outlined.

It has been felt for some time that a strike might occur on the big plantation, since the success of that which took place at Waipahu a few weeks ago.

Comment was made yesterday by a prominent Japanese relative to the Association of which all Japanese laborers in the islands are members, that it was originally formed as an arbitration body, the officers to settle all difficulties between employers and laborers, rather than that the laborers take matters in their own hands. Since then the laborers have used the Association as a means to gain their ends, but refer their difficulties to the executive committee after they have gone out on a strike.

The strike at Ewa is serious in many respects, as the mill has been entirely closed down, and cut cane is lying in the cane cars deteriorating with every day's exposure.

The Japanese claim that the Portuguese luna struck one of the laborers as he was entering a plantation car yesterday and it required hard work in most of the precincts to find men enough who were willing to have their names placed before the public as Democrats. But that didn't bother the Democratic legions very much. If they didn't have enough names to go around, fictitious ones did duty just as well, and the election passed off without even exhausting the visible supply of invisible Democrats. Not all the delegates elected are Democrats, and a good many of them never claimed to be.

As a general thing Ewa plantation has been noted for its fairness toward its employees. Manager Renton personally taking the initiative and carrying this method down through all his assistants.

It is believed the strike will shortly be settled.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The strike at Ewa is practically over, the Japanese laborers yesterday agreeing to return to work this morning, and permit their differences with the management to be adjusted by arbitration.

As a general thing Ewa plantation has been noted for its fairness toward its employees. Manager Renton personally taking the initiative and carrying this method down through all his assistants.

Yesterday morning the situation was about the same as the day before. In the forenoon the Consul went down to the plantation and during the rest of the day heard the complaints of the laborers and in turn argued with them to return to work. Through his efforts the Japanese finally consented to let the whole matter be adjusted by arbitration.

An official of the plantation company stated last evening that the causes for the strike are really trivial, and that the head luna was not concerned in the cause of the strike.

BATTLESHIP IOWA

ONE RESULT OF HER ACTIVITY IN THE SPANISH WAR.

An Experience of One of Bob Evans, Marine Engineers—A Direct Legacy of the Days of Action.

The part played by the U. S. battleship Iowa at Santiago and elsewhere in West Indian waters during the Spanish war, is well known. People, however, hardly dream of some of the far-reaching consequences of the discipline which had then to be maintained.

One of the brave men aboard the Iowa bore about with him for several years a very unpleasant reminder of his service on that famous ship. This man is Mr. George E. Parquette, now residing at 334 Sixth avenue, Troy, N. Y., who was a marine engineer on the Iowa when, under command of Captain Bob Evans, she was performing brilliant exploits in battle and in filibuster-chasing in Cuban and Porto Rican waters. Of those stirring times Mr. Parquette says:

"Whenever we were expecting an engagement our meals were very uncertain, and, when we did eat, we had to be minute men. The constant anxiety and haste affected my stomach and put it in a very bad condition which lasted for four years notwithstanding the fact that I was under a doctor's care. I could scarcely keep anything on my stomach and I suffered greatly from steady pains in the lower part of it. My appetite, too, was very poor and for four months I was in bed."

"Other troubles developed. I had severe headaches, and at times I felt as if something was clutching at my heart. My blood got out of order and I had fever and coughing spells. My stomach finally became so bad that I do not think it could possibly have been worse when, in the fall of 1903, I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and began the course of treatment which gave me surprising relief at once and finally cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills agree with the most delicate stomach and create an appetite. They put the stomach in a condition to digest the food and insure its proper assimilation. They ease pain from the blood and they rapidly build up weakened constitutions and give new energy to over-fatigued nerves. They are used by all physicians throughout the world."

Within the past year have been issued delegations to the following districts:

HEARSTFORCES TAKE ALL IN SIGHT

Democrats Lack ing in Nearly All Precincts.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Hearst won a glorious victory in Honolulu yesterday. That is he did if winning delegations with no voters back of them can be so-called. For there were not over two hundred Democratic votes cast in the entire city yesterday and it required hard work in most of the precincts to find men enough who were willing to have their names placed before the public as Democrats.

The Japanese claim that the Portuguese luna struck one of the laborers as he was entering a plantation car yesterday and it required hard work in most of the precincts to find men enough who were willing to have their names placed before the public as Democrats. But that didn't bother the Democratic legions very much. If they didn't have enough names to go around, fictitious ones did duty just as well, and the election passed off without even exhausting the visible supply of invisible Democrats. Not all the delegates elected are Democrats, and a good many of them never claimed to be.

It was a Hearst victory all right, so manager says, but it was a Democratic defeat, for the vote yesterday showed that the boasting of the so-called Democratic leaders as to their strength on Oahu was altogether false. The election was taken as a good deal of a joke by the Hawaiians and very few of them voted.

Manager Kidd of the Hearst forces claimed last night that he had a majority of the delegates, and that the convention to be held June 6 would instruct for the Californian. The news of the great Hearst victory was cabled to San Francisco last evening. Below is a list of the delegates elected:

FIRST—FOURTH.

In the First of the Fourth a straight Hearst delegation was chosen. Forty-five votes were cast, not all of them Democrats. The nine delegates elected were: B. N. S. Anauma, 42; B. N. Kahalepuna, 38; R. B. Kidd, 35; J. Kialaimana, 35; J. Kallimapehu, 37; L. K. Kehipihi, 36; A. Moepono, 36; Kakalia, 30; H. M. Miki, 20.

SECOND—FOURTH.

The delegates elected in the Second Precinct of the Fourth District were: Charles L. Rhodes, William Kapu, H. O. Jones.

THIRD—

THE MONEY IS MISSING

Charge Against a Japanese Falls.

MAUI, May 28.—On Friday, the 27th, before Magistrate Copp at Makawao, Tsue, a Japanese camp boss of Paia plantation, was tried for embezzlement and was defended by J. L. Coke of Wailuku. The story of the prosecution was that a certain Japanese laborer named Turogo about a year ago gave to Tsue \$305 to be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank. The bank never received the money.

The prosecution failed to establish their case. The matter will be brought up again before the grand jury.

HOLY GHOST CELEBRATION.

On Sunday, the 22nd, the Feast of the Holy Ghost was celebrated at the Catholic church of Waikakoa, Kula, with at least one thousand people participating in the ceremony of the occasion. Wailuku, Puunene, Kihel, Paia, Hamakauapoko, in fact all the villages of central Maui were largely represented by their residents. Fathers Justin and Charles were the officiating priests.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Monday, the 23rd, the first all day convention of district teachers was held at the Makawao schoolhouse. Miss M. E. Fleming presiding. There were twenty-six present, the following schools being represented: Huelo, Peahi, Haiku, Keakea, Puunene, Kealauhau, Maunaolu Seminary, Kaupakaua, Paia, Hamakauapoko and Makawao.

The program of the day which was delightfully broken by a delicious lunch was as given below:

Simple Astronomy.....
D. D. Baldwin.
Simple Experiments in Physics.....
D. Kapohokimohewa.
The Physiological Effects of Alcohol and Nicotine.....
C. E. Copeland.
Fractions Taught by Ratio.....
F. W. Hardy.
A Reading Lesson from Thompson-Seton's—"Wild Animals I Have Known.".....
S. R. Dowdle.
Knife-Work.....
A. S. Medeiros.

The meeting adjourned until the last of September.

NOTES.

On Monday, the 23rd, a school was established at Kihel with Miss Rogers of Wailuku as teacher.

There are at present about twenty-four free masons on Maui. Some time, within several weeks a meeting will be held in Wailuku to consider the formation of a lodge. Twenty-five or thirty years ago there was a lodge of free masons on Maui which built the present Wailuku schoolhouse for a lodge room.

The koa-handled trowel, used by Hon. H. P. Baldwin last Saturday in laying the corner-stone of the new Wailuku school building, after having a silver plate suitably inscribed fastened to the handle, will be presented to him as a souvenir of the occasion.

The new Wailuku schoolhouse is to have five large class rooms, an assembly hall, a lavatory, a principal's office and a store room. The rock used in the construction is called by the natives "ala" and is picked up on the road side, in the bed of the Iao stream, and everywhere. Nicely dressed it presents a fine appearance. District improvement associations might be beneficial as it is possible that they would provide neutral ground where the Republican and Home Ruler might meet and become better acquainted.

The May meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will be held this evening at the residence of Frank A. Alexander of Paia. A fine program has been arranged.

Mrs. W. D. Alexander of Honolulu has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene.

The league baseball game at Wells' Park, Wailuku, on the 22nd, resulted as follows: Kahului, 13; Wailuku, 12. A close game.

The steamer Alaskan arrived in Kahului yesterday.

Weather—Warm and dusty, customary trade winds.

NATURE MAN IS IN HILO

Standing or sitting on the street curbs, the motley figure of the "natur man" attracted a large throng of spectators, and wherever he went, an enthusiastic and curious crowd followed after. Clad in a light undershirt, open and pulled down about the neck, and a pair of blue pantaloons rolled up above his knees, this advocate of living out of doors wandered about Hilo's streets all day Thursday, seeing whatever sights there were to be seen and delivering impromptu lectures on health & frequent intervals. E. W. Darling, who styles himself as the "natur man," is a man of medium height, dark and brown skinned by exposure to tropical air and sun. With his arms and peasant blouse, unbuttoned

JUDGE LITTLE ENTERTAINS THE HILO GRAND JURY

Tells Them About Patriarchs, Panama Canal, Republican Prosperity and Some of His Personal Experiences in His Last Charge.

In his charge to the Grand Jury on the convening of the May term of the Circuit Court, Judge Little gave expression to some patriotic utterances. His address is as follows:

"If the old patriarchs could rise and speak to us, what charming bits of history they could dwell upon touching the conduct of their day and generations which have followed along down the avenues of time until we find ourselves this day discussing the same subject, excepting that we follow the plans of our day and time under the forms of our more modern laws.

"The sentinels of peace and good order have, in my judgment, never been more watchful than now. It was a part of their duty then as now, and former grand juries have been in our own time most effective and salutary in suppressing evil.

"The establishment of a grand jury as one element of the freedom of the citizens has resulted in incalculable good.

"Unlike the Spaniards in the time of the good saint, we have a good government. But it is not true that the lawlessness which prevails in our land is unsurpassed in the worst of the governments of these early days. And yet I am afraid the angels will not take up their abode amongst us until we reform somewhat, so it devolves upon the grand juries to assist in maintaining peace and good order. What blessings we have! No people on earth enjoy liberties so large! The burdens of a benevolent government are scarcely appreciable. They are returned to the people in many forms of most striking and widespread benefit. Millions are expended for the development of our rivers and harbors. Public buildings, spacious, comfortable, exquisite in architecture are constructed all over the land for the convenience of the people and the ready disposition of the public business of the country.

"Our postal system is unprecedented in its comprehensiveness, efficiency and completeness.

"The flag borne by our gallant navy is known and honored on every sea. Our foreign policy has given to the clearly ascertained will of the American people practically the effect of international law.

"The great isthmian canal, which will soon be an accomplished fact, will save more than 10,000 miles in distance and more than fifty days in time by steamer as to time and expense to complete the trip around the Horn. All these things tend to develop the good citizen and the man who loves his country and to make good jurors.

"The performance of any duty required of you as grand jurors should not be influenced by politics or political associations.

"The grand juror is not only terrifying to wrong doers, but he is persuasive to those who hesitate between the narrow path of duty and the broad and open way to destruction. A high-minded juror who knows the public right and knowing dares to maintain it, may in truth be no less effective than a high-minded preacher. Both have noble missions, but while the latter can depict the sinner in glowing colors—the lurid terrors which await him in the life to come—the former can give to that reprobate a very convincing illustration of the wages of sin in the life that now is. This is sometimes salutary to those who would not be moved by the spirit, but who yet receive lasting benefit by pains and penalties to the flesh under the forms of law. I have sometimes thought that the grand juror confronting the baleful organization of crime and criminals, either in a greater or less degree, should be animated by some of the spirit of Cromwell, who, as he drew his sword at Dunbar, shouted in the words of the psalmist, 'Let God arise! Let

it be known that his salvation is near.'

"Let your actions as grand jurors and your recommendations in your report be not harsh or convulsively oppressive, but to the extent of your ability let those who look upon you with terror be compelled to respect you in the loyal discharge of your duty. Teach the wrong doer to look higher, to be a man of ideals. Teach him by your actions as grand jurors that the only failure for man possible is in infidelity to himself. If he be a law abiding citizen and have the fear of God in his heart he will be incapable of such failure and the grand jury will have no fears for him."—Hilo Tribune.

his enemies be scattered!" It is sometimes true, when grand jurors have performed their duty, when their work is finished, that those enemies to law and good order are scattered.

"But in the presence of all the prosperity to which I have referred we must not forget that the spirit of lawlessness, in a great many ways, is abroad in the land like the grinning skull of the skeleton, ever present amid the flowers and vines and music, and the entertainment of a Roman banquet. Your duty is, therefore, like the mariner at sea, to take your progress on the course of civilization and its influence on your fellow man.

"I would not harrow you by the evidence that a revival in the enforcement of law and in the punishment of crime is indispensable to our present and our future well-being. We all recognize that fact, and evidence might be offered mountain high to establish it. A single illustration I will give to indicate in a measure the necessity for the performance of your duty, unhesitatingly and faithfully:

"But a little while ago, by accident, it came to me in a voice out of the night speaking the anguish of a woman's heart. Who was she? I know not, nor do I care to know. I was using a telephone, when, by the mysterious induction of electricity, this message to another came to my ear. It was to her husband she said in tones whose pathos will ring ever in my memory:

"Here I am late at night, alone with the children; I am lonely and frightened as I can be, and there you are gambling. Won't you please come home?"

These pathetic words accidentally heard upon this particular line of crime are but faintly expressive of the agony of many thousand gentle hearts. Hearts of mothers, wives and children, occasioned by the many forms of crime which go unwhipped by Justice. Why?

Because the laws enacted by the representatives of our people, not in one place but in many places, are practically a dead letter. What evangelists of prosperity yet unknown would be the grand jurors and other officers of the law who would, as they easily can do, stamp into nothingness the various hydra-headed monsters of crime, who fatten on the anguish of deserted wives and the cries of starving children?"

After outlining the law relating to their duties as jurors and governing their deliberations as a Grand Jury, the Court closed his remarks as follows:

"You should be most considerate in dealing with your fellow men; by your actions you should teach the poor unfortunate who break the law that the greatest of all things on earth is to be a good man; that glory cannot glorify it; that wealth cannot enlarge it; that empire cannot increase it; for whom is man, a good man, and a good citizen, carries within his own breast the essential principles of all greatness. And when wealth is gone, glory faded and empire wrecked, the man, if he is a law abiding citizen, stands amid the ruin great as before.

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June 11th at the Settlement.

Supt. McVeigh is busy making arrangements for the June 11th races at the settlement. Some of the men there have fast horses and a good speed program is being arranged for the day. In fact so enthusiastic have the inmates become over the races, that all kindred sports in which they usually indulge are interesting and attractive.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : : MAY 31

ACCURATE PREDICTING.

One of the remarkable things about the war is the accuracy of predictions made by Japanese officials. Yesterday morning it was reported from Paris that General Kuroki had begun the attack on the Russian position upon Liaotung Road and it was believed that a decisive battle was progressing. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister in London, said as far back as May 9 that the next engagement of the war would likely take place at Liaoyang. General Kuroki, the minister said, was probably on the march to that place and General Kuropatkin should give battle there. From the signs of his concentration he might assume the defensive. "But for his defeat at the Yalu river," Baron Hayashi continued, "this movement might be very dangerous, but, under the existing conditions General Kuroki ought to be able to drive back General Kuropatkin at Liaoyang. The Russians have a central position and can strike either to the left or the right, an advantage they did not enjoy when Newchwang had to be defended. In the event of our occupation of Newchwang we shall immediately appoint a civil administrator, as we did at the time of the war with China, and open the port to all nations."

Liaoyang is about 200 miles northeast of Port Arthur and 50 miles southwest of Mukden, on the line of the Chinese Eastern railway branching from the Siberian railway at Harbin to Port Arthur.

HITT WOULD ACCEPT.

According to the Washington Star of May 13, Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois will accept the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket if it is offered to him. The Star mentions that Mr. Hitt "is frank to say that he would regard his selection as an honor," and proceeds as follows:

This candid admission, so sharply in contrast to the coyness of some others who have been proposed, is refreshing to the politicians. The verdict today was that the endorsement of Mr. Hitt by the Illinois state convention as good as nominates him for the vice presidency.

It was agreed, further, that Mr. Hitt would make a strong candidate, add to the national ticket, strengthen the party in Illinois and if elected make an eminently satisfactory Vice President. He is popular in Congress, is socially prominent and is liked in all official circles of the capital.

Because of his service at the head of the foreign affairs committee and in the State Department he is often spoken of as a diplomat. He is a diplomat, but not in the generally accepted definition of the term. He is a disciple of the school of diplomacy of which William R. Day was an exponent, irreverently called "shirt sleeve diplomacy." Mr. Hitt has a way of speaking his mind that would lead a European diplomat to jump at once to the conclusion that he was trying to conceal his thoughts, opinions and motives. That was what they used to call "shirt sleeve diplomacy" in the time of Secretary Day, and it took the Europeans months to get the curves.

Probably it was this quality of directness which led Mr. Hitt to plumb out the truth when the subject was first broached that he thought the office of Vice President "was some punkin'" and he would be very much gratified to have it fall to him.

It was the first case on record in this campaign where there was no sidestepping, shying or ducking by proposed vice presidential candidates. The politicians are almost like the European diplomats—ready to fear that the unusual frankness may conceal something else. But they are glad he was frank about it, and glad it was Mr. Hitt whom Secretary Shaw proposed.

With the republican national convention only five weeks off, the politicians will be very glad to have the vice presidency cleared up. Roosevelt and Hitt sounds like "biff, bang" and that's the way the republicans want to make the campaign go. All arrangements will have been made for the republican convention, ticket and platform as soon as the Hitt matter is clinched.

Mr. Hitt in the vice presidential office might fairly be expected to be a "friend at court" for Hawaii. The position is not only "near" the chief executive, but its occupant is ex officio president of the Senate. As a member of the Hawaiian Commission that drafted the Organic Act, Mr. Hitt visited these islands and, in public meetings, addressed the people on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. Since then he has taken much interest in Hawaiian affairs, with the glad hand extended to visitors from Hawaii to the capital. "Roosevelt and Hitt," embossed on the traveling banner of the Hawaiian delegation to Chicago, might make a very good hit.

It would not be a bad thing if the banks of Chicago and other cities should strike with a few more of the industries are forced to turn to their local business houses. The

HAWAIIAN CIVILIZATION.

A collaborated article, by Sixto Lopez and Thomas T. Patterson, originally published in the Springfield Republican and reprinted in the Advertiser of Tuesday last, is a notable specimen of fine writing, and is strongly impressed with disingenuous sarcasm that is sometimes attractive to superficial readers.

"Broad is the road nor difficult to find.

That to the house of Satire leads mankind."

It is not improbable that this article has been syndicated, in order to combine the diffusion of falsehood with a liberal compensation for the literary twins, of whom the Filipino doubtless furnished the ideas and the American the phraseology. The joint composition is a succession of gross libels upon modern civilization, especially as manifested in the Hawaiian Islands. It is filled with perversions or exaggerations of truth, with false inferences, with inconsistent and mutually destructive statements, with manufactured assumptions and with unsound reasoning. In all that has been published about Hawaii, in more than 160 volumes, besides the daily and weekly press, it would be impossible to find a parallel for its injustice and its malice.

As an introduction to its culminating description of the "beasts of prey" and the "vampires" to whom it directly attributes the decimation of the native Hawaiians, it undertakes to apply what it ironically terms "the blessings of civilization" to "native peoples," with whom, in contrast with each other, the Filipinos and the Hawaiians are classified. It refers, correctly enough, to the consolidation of the islands under Kamehameha I, and then commits the unpardonable error of claiming that, whereas the Filipinos voluntarily accepted Christianity, the new religion was thrust upon the Hawaiians by one of its Kings. The fact is that idolatry was abolished in Hawaii in 1819, as the result of progressive movements in that direction, through the influence and virtually the action, not of Liholiho, the reigning monarch, but of Kaahumanu, the prime minister and subsequent regent, a woman of great force of character, who, before her death, energetically devoted herself to the diffusion of Christian education among the people. The shout of 1819, when the idols were destroyed, "The tabus are at end and the gods are a lie," became an accepted fact in 1824 when the heroic Kaipolani, at the crater of Kilauea, successfully dared the goddess Pele in the name of Jehovah.

There were no missionaries in Hawaii, when idolatry was overthrown. The first arrived the next year, and, in combination with the best Hawaiian natives, the efforts of these noble and devout people, whose ranks were augmented from time to time, within the next seventy-five years, established civil and religious liberty, to a great degree, upon the islands, and developed Christian civilization to an extent, unknown among the Filipinos and scarcely paralleled on the American continent. These missionaries employed no sword, they illustrated no contrasts between theory and practice, they were not the introducers of or apologists for rum, they spread no "unmentionable diseases," they made no appeals to "Krupp and Maxim," but they conquered hostility by gentleness, they surmounted obstacles by patience and by intelligence, they reached the native heart as well as the native mind, and all that is best and most durable in the moral picture Hawaii now presents to the world, is due to their labors, to their sacrifices and to their endurance.

The so-called "missionary" and "anti-missionary" factions, the existence of which in Hawaii is more assumed than real, is the product of transitory business and political conditions, and is wholly unconnected, even by misleading names, with the civilization and evangelization of the Hawaiian people. The permanent and successful work of the missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, is spread all over the islands. If there are twenty-six or twenty-seven churches in Honolulu, the services of which are attended by thousands of decently attired and well-behaved men and women, this fact is to be credited to the missionaries. The Asylum for the Insane, the Honolulu Home for Incurables, the Kapiolani Home, the Kapiolani Maternity Home, the Lunatic Home, the Queen's Hospital, and other kindred institutions, which minister to the necessities and the comforts and assuage the miseries of life, are the outgrowth of the same benevolent influence. The public schools and numerous private institutions of education, more numerous proportionately than in other parts of the United States, had the same origin. The well-ordered homes, to be found in every nook and corner of the territory, originated in Christian training. Even the material development, which, notwithstanding the hard times, has been on the whole beyond ordinary precedent, is a natural consequence of the practical labors of pioneer missionaries. It is a significant fact too that, in Honolulu, liquor saloons are closed on Sundays, and there is no New England village where, upon the day consecrated to Christianity, better order prevails or the evidences of individual and social propriety are more apparent.

The literary twins had better leave the missionaries to Hawaii alone. They betray their own consciousness of misrepresentation, after satirizing the mightiest element in human progress and following the practice of the intolerant historians by identifying the religion of Christ with the struggles of vanishing barbarism, by the admission that "it was the whaler and the early trader, steeped in rum and lust, that brought disease and desolation to the Hawaiians." The effect of this sophistry is to obliterate the consciousness that has previously existed and existed. But they must for this moment, their inconsistency and their lack of knowledge, their entire ignorance of the condition of the natives, by the admissions of all that is a gross contradiction between the religious

of Filipinos and the small Hawaiian population, as "native peoples" and without reference to "the blessings of civilization," which is designed to disparage the latter. Their proposition is that centuries of muscle and temptation to vice failed to degenerate the Filipinos, who increased fourfold in numbers, who remained temperate, among whom licentiousness "never took special root," and who now refuse to work, not from inherent idleness, but from a statesmanlike determination not to feed the "vampires" and "the beasts of prey," sent forth from the United States, whose enterprise threatens to become dominant in the Philippine archipelago. On the other hand they claim that the Hawaiians yielded to every solicitation to vice, that, generations ago, when trading vessels arrived, all the inhabitants of villages fell into "a state of helpless drunkenness," that the liquor habit entailed all the evils with which it is associated, and that, in this way, that is, through their own inherent weakness as a "native people," and not, as otherwise specified in the article under review, from the hypocrisy or narrow-mindedness of the missionaries, their numbers fell from four hundred thousand to thirty thousand.

Thus, by false premises, by non sequiturs, and through a malicious attack upon American civilization, it is sought to exalt the Filipinos to a height they have never approached, and to lower the natives of these islands to a depth they have never reached. The fact of Hawaiian susceptibility to certain forms of disease is undeniable. The reduction of their numbers is a tendency which their own intelligence and growing morality, not impeded but aided by American institutions and by American example, are in a fair way to arrest. The moderate consumption of liquor, often of most pernicious quality, is a feature of the Anglo-Saxon race, that may have been too successfully introduced into these islands, but which the "missionary" influence, co-operating with the necessities of progress, is gradually but surely diminishing. Educated and travelled Hawaiians are numerous, who at least equal and probably outrank their Filipino compatriots, and who are capable of holding their own all over the globe. The mass of the natives, recruited from paganism and voluntarily brought within the range of Christian advancement, possess sensibilities and faculties that render them peculiarly alive to the advantages of American citizenship. Wise government, on the American plan, the "open door" to the best immigrants, the growth of industry and the habit of individual self-control and aspiration, together with an unsurpassed location and the transfer of commercial supremacy to the Pacific, will speedily render such criticisms as have been commented upon as ridiculous as they are now false and unjust.

FEDERAL AID TO ROADS.

Elsewhere will be found a telegraphic report in part of an address delivered by Secretary Wilson before the Good Roads Association in St. Louis. The intimation given by the Secretary of Agriculture that his department is taking a practical interest in roadmaking throughout the Union ought to be considered of great importance to the Territory of Hawaii. It would appear that the Federal Government purposes to train men, who have had preliminary education in engineering, for service as directors of road construction in the States and Territories, there being a demand for such skilled assistance from all over the country.

With the large appropriations for roads annually expended in these islands, it would be a good thing for both the roads and the revenue to have the work done scientifically. Perhaps there is no other object of expenditure in Hawaii which has been more of a revenue sink—swallowing up good money after bad as the saying goes—than the item of roads and bridges. One of the chief reasons for the unsatisfactory results in this matter undoubtedly is that, to a great extent, the money has been entrusted, for its expending, to men who know little or nothing about roadmaking. Besides, there is no doubt that Hawaii is behind the times with respect to equipment of modern roadmaking machinery, with its saving of labor and hence of money. We have seen and are seeing the Federal Government's active aid in developing the agricultural resources of the Territory. It is through the Department of Agriculture at Washington, too, that the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry has obtained the services of a trained man for conducting the division of forestry. This is just what the scheme announced by Secretary Wilson seems to have in promise for us—to supply thoroughly trained men for our roadmaking. There ought to be at least one for the Territory at large always but, when hundreds of thousands of dollars in loan money are to be expended, one scientific road builder for each of the large islands might, with regard to trust economy, be employed.

National aid to the cause of good roads is a live topic just now. Both Senate and House agricultural committees at last session gave hearings to a committee sent by the St. Louis convention to lay the matter before Congress, and the Senate committee has since decided by a vote of 8 to 1 to make a favorable report on the bill. The effect of this committee is to oblige the Senate to consider the bill, with some amendments and changes. But they must for this moment, their inconsistency and their lack of knowledge, their entire ignorance of the condition of the natives, by the admissions of all that is a gross contradiction between the religious

of Filipinos and the small Hawaiian population, as "native peoples" and without reference to "the blessings of civilization," which is designed to disparage the latter. Their proposition is that centuries of muscle and temptation to vice failed to degenerate the Filipinos, who increased fourfold in numbers, who remained temperate, among whom licentiousness "never took special root," and who now refuse to work, not from inherent idleness, but from a statesmanlike determination not to feed the "vampires" and "the beasts of prey," sent forth from the United States, whose enterprise threatens to become dominant in the Philippine archipelago. On the other hand they claim that the Hawaiians yielded to every solicitation to vice, that, generations ago, when trading vessels arrived, all the inhabitants of villages fell into "a state of helpless drunkenness," that the liquor habit entailed all the evils with which it is associated, and that, in this way, that is, through their own inherent weakness as a "native people," and not, as otherwise specified in the article under review, from the hypocrisy or narrow-mindedness of the missionaries, their numbers fell from four hundred thousand to thirty thousand.

sissippi commercial congress, the American mining congress and by state and local conventions and organizations of many kinds in all parts of the country.

One phase of the matter should suggest an important item of business in the deliberations of the County Act Commission. If that body construct a county government measure that will stick, it ought above all things to strike a fair balance in services of divided oversight between the Territory and the counties. Roads and bridges ought to be among the principal services in this category. According to the Washington Star, the greatest actual accomplishment of the good roads movement is that it has secured the adoption of the state aid plan in ten states. The essential features of this plan are the creation of a state highway commission and the cooperation of the state with the counties and towns in the work of road improvement, each bearing a fixed part of the expense, though no two states have adopted exactly the same plan.

Thus, by false premises, by non sequiturs, and through a malicious attack upon American civilization, it is sought to exalt the Filipinos to a height they have never approached, and to lower the natives of these islands to a depth they have never reached. The fact of Hawaiian susceptibility to certain forms of disease is undeniable. The reduction of their numbers is a tendency which their own intelligence and growing morality, not impeded but aided by American institutions and by American example, are in a fair way to arrest. The moderate consumption of liquor, often of most pernicious quality, is a feature of the Anglo-Saxon race, that may have been too successfully introduced into these islands, but which the "missionary" influence, co-operating with the necessities of progress, is gradually but surely diminishing. Educated and travelled Hawaiians are numerous, who at least equal and probably outrank their Filipino compatriots, and who are capable of holding their own all over the globe. The mass of the natives, recruited from paganism and voluntarily brought within the range of Christian advancement, possess sensibilities and faculties that render them peculiarly alive to the advantages of American citizenship. Wise government, on the American plan, the "open door" to the best immigrants, the growth of industry and the habit of individual self-control and aspiration, together with an unsurpassed location and the transfer of commercial supremacy to the Pacific, will speedily render such criticisms as have been commented upon as ridiculous as they are now false and unjust.

HONOLULU VS. BOSTON.

Hawaii ought to shine on the credit book of the War Department, at least in contrast to Boston, for the manner in which that department's wishes regarding the Philippine commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition were complied with by Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and the mercantile bodies of Honolulu. Boston simply returned a flat and frozen refusal to Colonel Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the War Department, as the reply to a letter he wrote regarding the entertainment of fifty Philippine representatives who would visit eastern cities. Colonel Edwards had written to Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston saying that the cities of New York and Philadelphia proposed to entertain the Philippine delegation. Similar hospitality was bespoken of the city of Boston. Mayor Collins, replying said that the delegation represented purely commercial bodies and that any courtesies should be extended by commercial organizations. At the same time he conveys the decision of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which had been taken upon a communication from Chairman Wilson of the Philippine exhibit at St. Louis. This was that, "as the proposed visit could not be regarded as of much commercial importance to the city, the entertainment of the delegation did not come within the scope of the functions of that organization." Mayor Collins also said, on behalf of the metropolis of culture itself:

"I cannot see how the municipality can possibly be involved in their reception and entertainment, and, in the present state of its finances, I do not feel warranted in incurring the expenditure."

Who would have thought that Boston hospitality was to be extended only in anticipation of an equivalent return of commercial benefit? It is courtesy not an essential element of culture? The Governor of Hawaii, when requested from Washington to see to the entertainment of the Philippine commissioners, was up to his eyes in preparations for his departure to the mainland. He, notwithstanding, promptly enlisted the good offices of the business community for compliance with the request. Not only that but he held a reception in honor of the visitors while they were in Honolulu. The cordial acknowledgment by Secretary Ferguson of the attentions paid here to the commissioners, which has been published in the Advertiser, fully attests the satisfactory response made by the commercial organizations of Honolulu to the call made upon the hospitality of this midocean metropolis.

Probably the "Beef-Eaters" of London would be regarded of more "commercial importance" to the "Bean Eaters" of Boston, as guests of honor, than the representatives of our benevolently assimilated commerce in the Philippines Islands.

It is pleasant to observe the unanimity thus far shown in the last series of decisions the Hawaiian Supreme Court, as now constituted, will ever render. There is no doubt a total absence of mental reservation on the part of all the Justices, for none of them has ever shrunk from dissenting when he held himself to be right as against his brethren. Unanimous decisions are probably less likely to be reversed than those in which points are so fine as to split a body of judicial deliverance. Therefore, unanimity of an appellate court makes for durability in the declared law of the land.

Philip P. Cooke has returned from his tour of organizing the Democratic party on Hawaii and is reported as saying, "I am confident that by the time that the next campaign begins the Democratic party on Hawaii will have practically been wiped out." As the party in this island is organized by

LOCAL REVIEWS.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

H. E. Cooper yesterday returned from Hawaii.

Valuable Government lands on the Island of Hawaii will shortly be opened for settlement.

Delegate Kuhio conferred with Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday on Hawaiian affairs in Washington.

N. Sugimoto, a Japanese merchant at Pailau Maul, was killed a few days ago by falling with his team into a gulch.

James Lloyd, whose position as stenographer in the Secretary's office becomes abolished the end of this month, has a better job in view.

J. A. Cunningham concluded, after taking a look at Kahuku ranch, that he would not trouble Colonel Sam Norris with an offer of any price approaching the reputed figure at which the property is held.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter was to have left San Francisco for Seattle yesterday.

High Sheriff Brown levied on the Moana Hotel property yesterday on an execution for \$100 held by Lewers & Cooke.

The cases of E. S. Boyd and Stephen Mahauhu, charged with embezzlement of public moneys, have been set for hearing in the Police Court on June 3.

W. H. Hoogs has cabled from San Francisco that arrangements have been made for the Hawaiian delegation to accompany the California delegation to the St. Louis convention.

What is said to have been the first wedding of Koreans in Hawaii occurred Friday evening. Rev. G. L. Pearson united Mr. Moon Hong Suk and Mrs. Dora Kim at the Methodist parsonage.

The Merchants' Association at an executive session of the directors yesterday considered the testing of the law requiring corporations to make annual exhibits. A meeting of the association will be held Thursday afternoon.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Sheriff Coney came over from Kauai yesterday.

W. A. Kinney returned from Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday.

There will be no court sessions today, either Territorial or United States.

W. T. Robinson arrived from Maui yesterday to accompany the Republican delegation to Chicago.

The effort to get a jury in the conspiracy cases will be renewed by Judge De Bolt tomorrow. But one juror is lacking to fill out the panel.

DICKEY IS STILL JUDGE

Atkinson Asks Him to Remain Another Month.

Hon. Lyle A. Dickey will remain a judge for still another month. Judge Dickey's resignation was requested several months ago by Governor Carter in order to reduce the expenses of the district court but the magistrate very courteously but firmly declined to accede to the demand. He offered, however, to resign at the end of the current fiscal year if the legislature saw fit to cut out the appropriation for more than one district magistrate in Honolulu. The legislature did that very thing and Judge Dickey was to have stepped out at the end of May.

Acting Governor Atkinson has now requested that Judge Dickey continue in office until July 1st, in order to close up the business of the district court. There are a number of orders and cases continued which will occupy the time of the second judge for another month, so that the acting governor deemed it policy to continue him in office until July 1st. After that date the appropriation is for only one district magistrate for Honolulu. Under the present arrangement the salary of the district magistrates is divided so that Judge Dickey and Judge Lindsay each receive equal amounts, although the law provides \$3,000 a year for the first judge and \$1,800 for the second judge.

WARNING TO JAPANESE

The Laborers Cheated by Runners for Lawyers.

Japanese generally should take warning from some recent cases in which their countrymen have been swindled by persons pretending to be agents or attorneys. There are a number of men who collect fees on such claims and swindle both the client and the attorney out of a large part of the money. It is better always to deal directly with attorneys in cases where it is necessary to employ them.

The rules of the Hawaiian Bar Association do not allow attorneys to employ agents in this way, and the better class of attorneys do not do so. Any Japanese who wants a lawyer may see his own lawyer and talk with him and make proper terms. There need never be any difficulty about making such arrangements, and no money should ever be paid to the pretended agents.

In some cases these agents have collected fees of which they have kept the larger part. This is nothing but a swindle. According to all the rules of the legal profession as properly and respectfully conducted, attorneys and clients may and should deal directly with one another in such a matter. Through lack of familiarity with legal procedure, a number of Japanese have been cheated by the "runners" who are always looking for cases—Hawaii Shinto.

Good Endorsement.

The Recorder, a law journal published in San Francisco, in its issue of May 19 says editorially:

Our former townsmen Henry E. Highton has been handsomely endorsed for an appointment to the Supreme Bench of Hawaii to fill one of the vacancies shortly to occur. Mr. Highton is by reason of ability and experience, as well as quality of mind and temperament, well equipped for a judicial station. During his career in California his practice was extensive and diversified, having been engaged in the most important cases in all branches of the law, Federal and State. Not only as a jurist, but as a publicist, he has earned distinction, although he never sought office; but if this opportunity to secure his services shall be improved Hawaii will be the gainer.

PUMPING PLANT AT AIEA PLANTATION

The Geo. E. Dow Pumping Engine Co. has constructed for the Honolulu Plantation Co. a pumping plant with a total capacity of 14,000,000 gallons each 24 hours, raised to an elevation of 450 feet. The water is taken from wells, and is intended to irrigate about 1,200 acres of sugar cane. The increased acreage will add about 50 per cent to the present output of the company. It is expected to have the machinery ready by June 1st for the initial trial—San Francisco Finance and Trade.

Milo Horner Coming.

When the Queen arrives next Friday she will bring four race horses from Oahu to take part in the races at Kauai. Among the horses will be Prince, owned by J. Hartwell, bought by W. H. Walker, Phoenix owned by M. H. Chapman and Fugitive owned by Mr. Hartwell.

MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE AND PARADE

(Continued from page 1)

Day, Captain Paul Smith, U. S. V., and his two aides, W. F. Hall and C. O. Hottel, came next.

The band of the flagship New York swept by in turn, playing spiritedly a Sousa march to which the men under arms stepped off lively. The Naval Brigade, following the band, was in white. The men were under the command of Lieut.-Commander A. C. Almy, U. S. N. His staff comprised Ensign J. T. Burwell, U. S. N., Brigade Adjutant; P. A. Surgeon W. L. Bell, U. S. N., Brigade Surgeon; Paymaster G. C. Schafer, U. S. N., Brigade Commissary.

Following was the battalion of marines under command of Captain Cattin, U. S. M. C. the two companies commanded respectively by Captain Hall, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Harlee, U. S. M. C. Then came companies of bluejackets from the cruiser Marblehead, gunboat Bennington, gunboat Concord, Flagship New York. The brigade was complete with stretcher bearers. From end to end the Naval Brigade was commented upon most favorably by the spectators. Its solid appearance, sturdy men in marching uniform and splendid discipline were a credit to the American Navy.

Lieut.-Col. Ziegler, commanding the First Regiment, N. G. H., with his staff, followed the Naval Brigade and behind these horsemen came the Hawaiian Government Band, under the leadership of Captain Berger. The first battalion was commanded by Major Wall, crack Company F, under Captain Sam Johnson, in the van. The second battalion was commanded by Major Riley.

The Spanish War Veterans, carrying a flag, followed the National Guard. They were commanded by Captain J. Kelley Brown.

The St. Louis College band and students followed.

One of the principal features of the procession came next. This was a six-horse drag in which were driven the members of Geo. W. De Long Post, Grand Army of the Republic. The national colors were carried on the box outside. Every veteran wearing his gold-corded hat with its G. A. R. escutcheon, and his breast medals, and carrying a bouquet of flowers made the carriage a conspicuous object. The same veterans have been seen every Memorial Day on the same sad mission, bearing flowers for the graves of their comrades, but yesterday, as in former years, it was noticed that all the veterans were not present.

Next came a carriage containing General A. S. Hartwell, the orator of the day, and Judge Lyle Dickey. In the next carriage were Acting Governor Atkinson, Adjutant Gen. Soper, N. G. H., and Senator C. L. Crabbe. When near the cemetery the whole column came to rest and the Grand Army veterans and officials of the day walked into the cemetery and to the plot where are buried the Grand Army dead of the army and navy. The band preceded them playing a dirge. A flag-draped table flanked by chairs stood beneath a shady tree. Here sat General Hartwell, Acting Governor Atkinson, Judge Dickey, Gen. Soper, Lieut. Commander Almy, U. S. N., and other guests. Another side of the square about the little G. A. R. plot was occupied by the Grand Army and Spanish War veterans. Opposite them were gathered a number of school children headed by the Kaahumanu school, with their pretty banner, each child carrying a bouquet of flowers. Behind them stood two artillery companies, their spiked helmets flashing in the sunlight.

The Naval Brigade filed into the cemetery and formed in a large hollow square about the central party around the graves. The National Guard regiment stacked arms on the Nuuanu road. The ritual of the Grand Army post was read by Post Commander C. H. Dickey and he was followed with prayer by the post chaplain, W. L. Eaton, all standing with heads uncovered. Edward Crabbe sang with feeling "The Holy City," to the accompaniment of the Hawaiian Band. The recitation, "What is Our Flag," was given in a spirited manner by little Richard Mossman, for which he was applauded. The school children sang in a pleasing manner "Our Flag," and the famous Gettysburg Address of Lincoln was read by Judge Lyle A. Dickey.

General Hartwell, the orator of the day, made a fitting tribute to the worth of the Grand Army of the Republic. His stirring references to the saving of the Union, giving credit equally to the army and to the navy, were strong utterances. To the navy of the days of '61 he gave full credit and he was glad to know that in the fleet now assembled in Honolulu harbor there were sons and relatives of the Admirals and officers and men who participated in the blockades, the great battles at Fort Fisher, Mobile Bay, the destruction of the Merrimac and numerous other engagements.

His references to the brave men of the Grand Army who sat, a grizzled row before the orator, were both timely and pleasant to hear, for being modest veterans little of their personal bravery on the battlefields is known to their friends here. General Hartwell's address, in substance, was as follows:

GENERAL HARTWELL'S ADDRESS.

For many years before Honolulu became American Territory, it was the custom of the Americans of Honolulu to observe this Memorial Day—and to observe it all the more tenderly because they were far away from that dear land for which the soldiers and the sailors had fought and died. In those memory days we have been set apart from all other days of the year. And now that the day of our country's birthday comes over these islands in the sea, the presence of representatives

PRINCE LUIGI GUEST AT HAWAIIAN FEAST

The luau given last evening by Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole in honor of Prince Luigi of Italy, commander of the Italian cruiser Liguria, was a large function, attended by officers of the Italian and American warships and by a large company of Honoluluans. The luau was given on the verandas of Prince Cupid's commodious grass house at Waikiki, and was replete with all the dishes generally known to the Hawaiian feast.

We are glad also to see our new Hawaiian fellow citizens taking part in this service. The patriotic songs in which children's voices join, augur well for Hawaii.

As long as there shall be survivors

of its civil power, and the officers and men of the Army and Navy adds impressive significance to these observations.

We are glad also to see our new Hawaiian fellow citizens taking part in this service. The patriotic songs in which children's voices join, augur well for Hawaii.

There was a flow of oratory at the luau in which Prince Luigi participated, thanking his host, Acting Governor Atkinson and the others who contributed to the Prince's delight.

The guests were ushered into the main house by George Smithies, and after being given an opportunity to indulge in an appetizer, were shown the relics of the Kalakaua reign with which the home abounds. Among these was the crown worn by Queen Kaiulani.

Prince Cupid and Acting Governor Atkinson accompanied the visiting scion of the reigning house of Italy to the grass hut and gave him the seat of honor at the center of the long table. On his right sat Prince Cupid and at his left Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. Acting Governor Atkinson sat next to Mr. Cleghorn and Senator Isenberg was at Prince Cupid's right. Other guests at the table were Col. Sam Parker, Col. Soper, Senator Crabbe, Lieut. Cummings, N. G. H., Judge Highton, Judge Robinson, Judge Gear, Messrs. Roy Chamberlain, Senator Isenberg, E. R. Stackpole, J. F. Colburn, Commander C. P. Perkins of the gunboat Concord, Dr. Fields, U. S. N., Wilfred Hodgins, Admiral Beckley, Col. McClellan, U. S. A., J. A. Magoon, A. Gartley, Geo. B. McClellan, John Lane, Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. A., Lieut. Nichols, U. S. A., Col. Jones, N. G. H., German Consul H. A. Isenberg, Fleet Physician Carpenter, Lieut. Fullenwider, George Smithies, Herman Focke, Geo. Beckley, Glade, R. N., Boyd, W. Blaisdell, Judge Kaulukou, E. M. Boyd, Allan Herbert, A. J. Campbell, J. O. Carter, Jr., W. Pfotenhausen,

and Lt.-Commander Almy.

And to-day, after that terrible Civil War of which it was the cause, and after the wretched period of reconstruction which followed, the great National problem of the negro will have to be solved by the intelligence, the patience and the humanity of the South.

Let us be true to history. Negro slavery disappeared from the Northern States because it did not pay. It increased and fastened itself upon the Southern States because it did pay.

And to-day, after that terrible Civil War of which it was the cause, and after the wretched period of reconstruction which followed, the great National problem of the negro will have to be solved by the intelligence, the patience and the humanity of the South.

It is pleasant to those who, like myself, think lovingly of the old Hawaii, to recall the fact that it was the son of an American missionary, General Samuel C. Armstrong, who, after the War was over, did the best work which has been done in giving practical training and common sense education to the Southern negroes.

The Americans of Hawaii gave of their scanty means to the Sanitary Commission. Several of their sons were at the front aiding the sick and wounded soldiers. One of them, a member of this Post, left his Eastern College, enlisted as a private soldier in the 1st Mass. Infantry, and was wounded at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

When the War was over, the Union soldier who came to Hawaii found here among his countrymen a welcome and a home.

Among the veterans who have lived and died here, respected and honored, were our Comrades Bates Dickson, Asst. Adj't. Gen'l in the army of the Cumberland, William C. Wilder, Captain of Illinois Cavalry, Jonathan Austin, Captain of the 75th N. Y. Volunteers, Charley Eldridge, 1st Sergt. in Fletcher Webster's 12th Mass. Inf'y., that sturdy Cavalryman, John N. Wright. The graves are before us of two men who served in Massachusetts regiments with myself, —Jo Tilden and George L. Babcock.

The members of this Post are not the men to tell of their own record, and I can only allude to it. Here are men who fought at Shiloh, Stone River, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, with Hancock's 2nd Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac; who went with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; who rode with New York, Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Tennessee cavalry, who marched with infantry from Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Pennsylvania, who served guns in our batteries in some of the fiercest engagements of the War.

Our Comrade Tom Cary rode as an orderly of Gen. Sherman. Our late Commander Dietz ran away from his German home at Frankfort on the Main, to enlist as a private in the 6th Conn. We have with us men who served in the old Navy on the "Minnesota" and "Lancaster."

Our Commander here, Lieut. Dickey, went out as a private in the 4th Ill. Cavalry under that splendid soldier, Col. T. Lyle Dickey; our Comrade John W. Francis, in a Missouri regiment of infantry, with Comrade Cary was at the front on that fatal Sunday morning when Beauregard's Army sprang upon our lines at Shiloh, and Comrade Copeland, in Lew Wallace's command, coming down from Crump's Landing, was in the next day's fight.

There is an incident in the Battle of Shiloh which ought to be told now. A sister of our Commander Dickey, Mrs. General W. H. L. Wallace, had in that battle, besides her father, her brother, and her husband, four brothers of her husband,—Col. M. R. Wallace, Capt. John Wallace, Sergeant Matthew Wallace, and Private Hitt Wallace, cousin of Congressman Hitt, who may be our next Vice-President. She had succeeded in being appointed an Army nurse, and in reaching the field in time to be present and nurse her husband, who received his fatal wounds in that battle.

And we never forget our townsmen Dr. John S. McFire, an assistant surgeon in the Mexican War, surgeon of the 1st Illinois, and medical director in the Army of the Tennessee. We know the Doctor, we are sure that he took the greatest care of sick and wounded soldiers.

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AN ASSIGNEE FOR KAMALO

Plantation Is Placed in Hands of David Dayton.

The stockholders of Kamalo Plantation, at a meeting last night in the Magoon building, voted to make an assignment of all its assets to David Dayton for the benefit of its creditors, whose claims against the estate amount to about \$25,000. The assignee was authorized to compromise leases, make new leases, or sell the entire property, or otherwise dispose of it, in the manner which would be most beneficial to the creditors and the shareholders in the Molokai estate.

Among those present were J. Lightfoot, L. H. Dee, Frank Foster, Hugh McColliston, A. Harrison, David Dayton, Mr. Dunn and Mr. McPhetridge, and a total of 9,295 shares in the plantation was represented.

Mr. Boyd responded to the toast, "Sunny shores and Snowy Slopes," by gracefully referring to the smiling shores and sunny skies of Prince Luigi's own country—Italy. R. N. Boyd responded to the toast, "Hawaii," both in English and in Italian, the toastmaster referring to his experience as a cadet and later as a naval officer in the Italian Navy. Mr. Boyd spoke feelingly on the subject and concluded by saying: "Although I respect the flag, the Stars and Stripes which now float over my country, I respect it because I have it. I must say candidly that I do not love it, I respect it, and some time perhaps my children may be able to love it."

Rev. S. L. Desha made a brilliant speech in the Hawaiian language, his remarks being interpreted first into English and then into Italian by R. N. Boyd for the benefit of the guest of honor, who, however, understood the English version very well, and his staff officers. The speech was declared to be a beautiful effort in the language of the islands. He paid a tribute to Italy and the guest of honor.

The last toast, but not the least according to the host, was that of "The President," which was called for by Prince Cupid.

The company then arose and scattered about the illuminated lawn, where soon a quartette of hula dancers appeared, and to the monotonous beating of a gourd danced the intricate but fascinating steps of the old-time royal hulas. One of the dancers wore a skirt into which was worked the national colors of Italy.

The luau was the first which Prince Luigi has attended while in Honolulu and he ate sparingly of dishes which he had never before seen and of which he was not altogether willing to partake. He was highly amused at the methods of conveying poi to the mouth and the habit of using fingers instead of forks and knives.

But Capt. Worden was coming with the "Monitor." Like Sheridan at Winchester, he and his brave sailors were to change the fortunes of the day, not only the fortunes of the day, but the fate of the Nation.

And here are men like Professor Scott and Dr. Meyer, who fought for the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and a near neighbor, my fair countrywoman, whose father rode with Morgan's very rough riders.

I say these things, because I wish the young Americans of Hawaii to take an interest in the far distant War of the Rebellion; to study its causes and its incidents with no less interest than they have studied the history of the War of the Revolution.

Lt.-Commander Almy: It is the wish of the members of this Post, that in their behalf I here and now say through you to Admiral Terry and Admiral Glass, and the officers and men of his squadron, whom we are so glad to welcome here, that in our opinion, due credit has not been given to the Navy for its work in saving the American Union.

The country knew all about the campaigns on land, the frightful loss in killed and wounded in the great battles of the war; but the work of the blockading squadrons was not so fully emphasized.

The Southern Confederacy had more guns and more ammunition than we wished them to have, more than was good for us; but if it could have sent its cotton to England, and Europe could have sent in abundant material and supplies for the Southern armies, no one can say how long the war would have been prolonged.

If the Manchester Mills had been kept at work, even good Queen Victoria might not have held back England from joining France in intervening.

CHURCH HOSTS WILL MEET AT LIHUE; KAUAI

Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association Will Be Held This Week and Next.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association will be held this week and next at Lihue, Kauai. The W. G. Hall, sailing tomorrow afternoon, will take practically all of the delegates who are to attend from Honolulu, although some may wait over for the Mikahala Thursday.

The convention will open Wednesday morning and will continue until the following Tuesday. Delegates will be in attendance from nearly all of the island churches, including Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian as well as English speaking congregations. Among the delegates from Honolulu will be Rev. O. H. Gulick, Theodore Richards, Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Moses K. Nakuina, Judge Dickey, Rev. Wong, Yuk Sing, A. F. Cooke, Miss Yarrow and Rev. D. Scudder who is secretary of the association.

The program for the meeting is as follows:

General Topic The Home
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

10:00 A. M.—12:30 P. M.—
Opening prayer, Rev. C. W. P. Kao, Hookena.
Welcome Hymn, Quartet.
Address of Welcome, Hon. W. H. Rice, Lihue.
Response of Moderator, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Honolulu.
Social Intermission, 15 minutes.
Roll Call and Completion of Roll.
Annual Address of Moderator, Rev. E. S. Timoteo.
Appointment of Committees on Business, Petitions, Statistics, Reports of Churches, Printing, Necrology and Constitutional Amendments.
Business.

Intermission.

2:00—4:00 P. M.—Business Session.

4:00—5:00 P. M.—Sunday School Association.

Intermission.

7:30 P. M.—Christian Endeavor Convention.
Song Service led by Mr. Theodore Richards.
Prayer, Rev. S. K. Kaulili, Lihue.
Song.

Greeting from the Kauai Hui Opio, Rev. J. K. Kaauwai, Kapaa.

Scripture Reading, Rev. T. K. R. Amalu, Hookena.

Roll Call.

Song.

Annual Address of the President, Mr. M. K. Nakuina, Pukoo.

Annual Report of the Secretary, Miss Florence R. Yarrow, Honolulu.

Annual Report of the Treasurer, Hon. Lyle A. Dickey, Honolulu.

Presentation of Banner to the Society bringing in the largest number of active members during the past year.

Response.

Song.

Election of Officers.

Offering.

Song.

Five-Minute Addresses—"Forward in Recruiting for Christ's Army," Rev. U. Yajima, Hilo; "Forward in Work for Christ," Rev. Wong Yuk Shing, Honolulu; "Forward in service for Others," Rev. E. G. DaSilva, Hilo; "Move Forward," Rev. D. Scudder, Honolulu.

Song.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

6:00 A. M.—Union Sunrise Prayer Meeting Christian Endeavor Unions and Hui Opio.

9:30—10:00 A. M.—Devotional Service led by Rev. Stephen L. Desha, Hilo.

10:00 A. M.—12:30 P. M.—Topic for the Day: "The Home—Its Chief Menace, Social Laxity."

10:00—11:00 A. M.—The Home and Social Virtue.

Facts and Conditions

(1) Carelessness.

(2) Grossness of language.

(3) Want of Privacy.

(4) Exposure to outside influences.

Remedy.—Care in surroundings.

10:00—10:20—Address, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, Lihue.

10:20—11:00—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Mr. Yee Kui, Honolulu.

11:00—12:00—The Church and Social Virtue.

Facts and Conditions

(1) Historic background.

(2) Laz standards.

(3) Church leaders often immoral.

(4) Lack of discipline.

Remedy

(1) Care in admitting members.

(2) Discipline.

(3) Preach on Moral Issues.

11:00—11:20—Address, Mr. David Ai, Honolulu.

11:20—12:00—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Mr. K. M. Nakuina, Pukoo.

12:00—12:30—The Community and Social Virtue.

12:00—12:20—Address, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Makawao.

12:20—12:30—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Rev. G. Tanaka, Wailuku.

Intermission.

2:00—4:00 P. M.—Further discussion of morning topic.

Business.

4:00—5:00 P. M.—Sunday School Association.

Intermission.

7:30 P. M.—Mass Meeting, Subject: "The Christian Home and the Pure Church."

Addresses, Rev. W. N. Lono, Honolulu; Rev. A. V. Soares, Honolulu; Rev. John Kalino, Paia; Rev. O. H. Gulick, Honolulu.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

9:30—10:00 A. M.—Devotional Service led by Rev. J. B. Hanaike, Lihue.

10:00—12:30 A. M.—Topic for the Day: "The Home and the School."

10:00—10:20—Address, Prof. J. C. Davies, Hanalei.

10:20—11:00—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Rev. T. K. R. Amalu, Hookena.

11:00—12:00—The Home and the Christian Boarding School.

12:00—12:30—Address, Rev. T. Okamura, Hilo.

12:20—12:30—Discussion opened in ten-minute re-

LAND OFFICE SHORTAGE WILL EXCEED \$15,000

Auditor Fisher's Investigation Productive of Results—A \$5,000 Shortage an Old Story.

The shortage in the land office will exceed \$15,000 according to the latest report from the investigation now being made. Auditor Fisher is unwilling to give out any figures until he is absolutely certain as to the amount of the shortage but the estimate given above is said to be nearly correct. Auditor Fisher will make no definite statement until his work is completed. Of this shortage \$5,000 is said to have occurred while Boyd was clerk and sub-agent under Land Commissioner Brown.

The investigation undertaken by the audit office in the land office is an enormous task. Every land patent or lease issued within the past ten years must be traced through the books from the first payment, and the records of the land office are not in very presentable shape for an undertaking of this kind. The shortage is not in the cash account, for according to the books the cash balances within about twenty dollars, and this shortage is evidently a clerical error. The method appeared to have been to simply fail to credit payments on leases and the books show a large amount of money due the government, which has in reality been paid, although the Territory did not benefit by it.

Land Commissioner Pratt is now sending out notices to all debtors of the government for lands, asking them to settle for back rents. Many of them have of course paid already, and they will be expected to send their receipts and prove that the money was actually paid in. In this manner the Land Commissioner expects to get trace of many items wherein money was paid without the government receiving it.

Both Auditor Fisher and Land Commissioner Pratt hope to leave Tuesday for Kona, and expect to finish up the work as much as possible prior to leaving. While the examination has not been complete Auditor Fisher hopes to go through the various land office books as far back as 1898, although it is doubtful if a final statement can be issued at this time. Work on the books is being carried on day and night.

marks by Rev. H. K. Poepoe, Honolulu.
12:00—12:30—The Home and the Graduate Student.

12:00—12:20—Address, Prof. David Kanuha, Honolulu.

12:20—12:30—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Prof. C. E. King, Maui.

Intermission.

2:00—4:00 P. M.—Further discussion of morning topic.

Business.

4:00—5:00 P. M.—Sunday School Association.

Intermission.

7:30 P. M.—Mass Meeting, Subject: "Christian Education in Hawaii."

Addresses by Mrs. M. K. Nakuina, Kaluaaha; Vice-Prin. A. W. Merrill, Mills Institute; Miss Clara Snow, Makawao; Miss K. C. McLeod, Kawaiahao; Rev. S. L. Desha, Hilo.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Railway Excursion and Picnic at Wailua.

7:30 P. M.—Concert at hall.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

9 A. M.—Sunday School Exhibition.

Rallies in the churches.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

9:30—10:00 A. M.—Devotional Services led by Rev. O. H. Gulick.

10:00—12:30—"Topic for the Day: "The Home—Its Religious Life."

10:00—11:00—Family Devotions.

10:00—10:20—Address, Hon. H. K. Kahele, Nawiliwili.

10:20—11:00—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Rev. S. Kaili, Hanalei.

11:00—12:00—The Mother's Religious Duty to Her Children.

11:00—11:20—Address, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Lihue.

11:20—12:00—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Lihue.

12:00—12:30—The Father's Part.

12:00—12:20—Address, Mr. Theodore Richards, Honolulu.

12:20—12:30—Discussion opened in ten-minute remarks by Mr. S. K. Kamaiopili.

Intermission.

2:00—4:00 P. M.—Further discussion of morning topic.

Business.

4:00—5:00—Sunday School Association.

Intermission.

7:30 P. M.—Reception to Pastors, Delegates and Friends of the Association by the Ladies' "Hui Aloha" of Lihue.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Extra Business Session in the morning if necessary.

COMMITTEES ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Transportation—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox.

Entertainment, Dormitory—W. H. Rice, H. K. Kahele, J. P. Hanaike, J. Fukuda, Sol. Kaulili, Mrs. J. A. Palmer, Mrs. R. L. Wilcox, Mrs. Chas. Rice.

Entertainment, Commissariat—Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. R. L. Wilcox, Mrs. J. A. Palmer, Mrs. E. Lovell, Mrs. H. K. Kahele, Mrs. J. B. Hanaike, J. H. Kaiwi, Enoka Lovell, Wm. Ellis.

Finance—A. S. Wilcox, W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox, J. M. Lydgate, H. K. Kahele.

Programme—J. M. Lydgate, H. K. Kahele, Sol. Kau-

lli.

Music—J. M. Lydgate, E. Delaney, Mrs. W. H. Rice,

Jr., D. Kapalae, J. K. Kaiwi, Sam. Kaili, Sol. Kaulili.

Recreation and General—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Mrs. B. W. Wilcox, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mrs. Weber, W. H. Rice, Jr., E. S. Timoteo, H. K. Kahele, G. I. Kopa, J. K. Apolo.

Introduction—B. W. Wilcox, W. H. Rice, Jr., E. S. Timoteo, J. A. Rice, O. H. Cooke, J. B. Hanaike, Mrs. J. M. Lydgate.

Member at Large advising with all committees—J. M. Lydgate.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—Although the election of bishops is just now occupying almost the entire attention of the delegates, other matters of material importance to the church are being discussed and shaped for the final action of the Methodist General Conference.

DIVORCE A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

The proposed revision of the discipline in relation to the subject of divorce has been re-discussed in the committee on state of church, but no final action has been determined upon. It was finally ordered re-committed to the sub-committee having the handling of that matter, for further consideration and report. The question is one which has roused great interest in the conference and widely divergent views are held by the delegates as to what disposition the conference should make of it.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MATTERS.

The election of Dr. Joseph F. Berry to the Board of Bishops necessitates the election of his successor as editor of the Epworth Herald. The committee on Epworth League has already decided to recommend that the editorship of the Epworth Herald and the secretaryship of the Epworth League be distinct offices hereafter. This means two important positions to be filled. Dr. A. H. Lucas of Albany, N. Y., Dr. George Trevor of Wisconsin, and Dr. Stephen J. Herben are aspirants for the editorial position. Dr. W. H. Jordan of South Dakota, Dr. Robertson of Dakota University, Dr. Ward Platt of Buffalo, and several others are candidates for the secretaryship.

PEACE PROBLEMS.

The report of the committee on international and industrial peace, which was read at this morning's session, will doubtless provoke an interesting and animated debate when it comes up for consideration next Tuesday morning as the special order of the day. In asking the privilege to read the report, which was out of the regular order, Judge Lohr, chairman of the committee, stated that a request had been received from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now in session

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THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the continental hospitals by Birot, Rusten, Joliet, Veipus, and others, combines all the elements to be sought in a medicine for the cure of skin diseases. It is the result of a long series of experiments by Dr. J. J. Birot, who has given it a name which will be known throughout the world. It is the result of a long series of experiments by Dr. J. J. Birot, who has given it a name which will be known throughout the world.

THERAPION NO. 1 contains the world-famous and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the kidneys, pain in the back, and bladder ailments, including prostate and other diseases of the urinary system.

THERAPION NO. 2 for rheumatism, especially of the joints, and all diseases of the bones and cartilages.

THERAPION NO. 3 for skin diseases, especially those of the mucous membranes.

THERAPION NO. 4 for diseases of the liver, gall-bladder, and kidneys.

THERAPION NO. 5 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

THERAPION NO. 6 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 7 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

THERAPION NO. 8 for diseases of the skin, hair, and nails.

THERAPION NO. 9 for diseases of the glands, and all diseases of the body.

THERAPION NO. 10 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

THERAPION NO. 11 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 12 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

THERAPION NO. 13 for diseases of the skin, hair, and nails.

THERAPION NO. 14 for diseases of the glands, and all diseases of the body.

THERAPION NO. 15 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

THERAPION NO. 16 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 17 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

THERAPION NO. 18 for diseases of the skin, hair, and nails.

THERAPION NO. 19 for diseases of the glands, and all diseases of the body.

THERAPION NO. 20 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

THERAPION NO. 21 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 22 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

THERAPION NO. 23 for diseases of the skin, hair, and nails.

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THERAPION NO. 25 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

THERAPION NO. 26 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 27 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

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THERAPION NO. 30 for diseases of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels.

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THERAPION NO. 101 for diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal column.

THERAPION NO. 102 for diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.



ARRIVED.

Friday, May 27.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at 5 a. m. with 33 head cattle, 8155 bags sugar, 6 crates chickens, 28 kegs butter 176 bags awa, 16 bbls. pears, 20 bags coffee, 63 bunches bananas, 6 crates dry fish and 330 packages sundries.

Am. bark Kalulani, Colly, 12 days from San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hamakua ports, at 6:45 a. m.

Saturday, May 28.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 8:25 a. m.

U. S. N. transport Solace, Bull, from San Francisco, at 8:15 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 8:09 a. m.

Stmr. Likelihi, Napala, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 6 a. m.

Sunday, May 29.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, 3:45 a. m. with 6000 bags sugar, 4 horses, 30 bags taro, 55 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kauai, from Honokaa, at 6 a. m. with 5056 bags H. S. sugar, 1376 bags P. S. M. sugar, 25 pkgs. sundries. Gas, sch. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anahola, at 1:45 p. m. with 3780 bags sugar, 2 boxes driving gear.

Stmr. Maui, from Hawaii, at 4:15 a. m.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis, Hamlett, from cruise to Hawaii, at 2 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 4:35 a. m.

Monday, May 30.

U. S. cruiser Albany, Rush, from Cavite, via Guam, at 9:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 27.

Am. schr. C. A. Thayer, Hansen, for Aberdeen, at 11:30 a. m.

Saturday, May 28.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Pearl Harbor, at 11 a. m.

U. S. training ship Mohican, Holmes, for Subig Bay, P. L., at 9 a. m.

Bktm. Amazon, Raas, for the Sound at 10 a. m.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau, at 9:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 27, from Kau—T. R. Robinson, Ekeleko, Rev. J. Kauhane, Kamalikane, Misses Cunningham, Mr. Cunningham, C. P. Cane and wife, Mrs. George Ralph, Mrs. W. Ralph, Miss Ralph, Mrs. H. Deacon; from Kona ports, C. J. Hall, George Stenbner, F. A. Linder, G. E. Bryant, M. F. Scott C. P. Iaukeau, J. Edwards, Mrs. Isaac Lili, Miss Trinidad Marcus, Rev. W. M. Kaalawau, H. E. Cooper; from Maui ports, Mrs. C. L. Laakealoha, Rev. C. K. Pa, Mrs. Kaela, L. D. Austin, W. Berlowitz, R. D. Rockowitz, Captain George Bucklin, Mrs. L. M. Lemmon, Mrs. Kalolo Kaa, Rev. J. Nua, Rev. Isaac D. Iaea, J. W. Asch, Rev. J. Kaleno, wife and child and 46 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per S. S. Kinai, May 28—B. R. Meyer, Mrs. B. R. Meyer, S. M. Maers, A. W. Jackson, M. M. Brown, Mrs. M. M. Brown, Mr. Moonler, Miss S. E. Lewis, C. Kaiser, J. W. Mason, C. N. Prouty Jr., W. C. Meyer, Mrs. A. G. Curtis, Geo. H. Angus, Mrs. John Hilecock, W. A. Rowell, wife and three children, J. H. Fuller, C. H. Eckart, Miss V. Mossman, Adam Ahai, Rev. J. Samoa, Mrs. J. Samoa, D. Paauki, Rev. O. P. Emerson, H. Strawback, Rev. L. D. Keilipio, Miss H. Hilton, Miss M. Thurston, Rev. E. G. Silva, M. G. Santos, O. A. Stevens, Mrs. J. D. Lewis, Miss Annie Lewis, Mrs. Sarah Kalawe, Rev. S. L. Desha, Miss L. Netley, R. Dickie, Rev. T. Inoue, Rev. W. Yajima, John Milasp, C. M. Lovsted, L. Barkhäuser, R. M. Isenberg, C. B. Osen, Y. Takakuwa, Rev. S. Kekipi.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Likelihi, May 28—J. H. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Mudge, Rev. Mr. White and wife, T. R. Lucas and 5 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 28—Mr. Scott and 4 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, May 29—W. T. Robinson, D. H. Case and child, Mrs. H. Douse, Mrs. F. S. Dunn, P. F. Frear, Dr. J. Hundhausen, W. J. Coehlo, Miss Tripp, Miss Kauai, Mrs. Makahio, Mrs. Spencer and child, Miss E. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. Akala, Miss S. K. Kamakahi, Mrs. K. English, Rev. L. B. Kaumehiwa, Leo Tong, D. W. Naphas, wife and son, Rev. D. K. Kaakamanu, Rev. S. K. Kaalua, Master Benia Jeremiah, Rev. D. N. Opunui and wife, A. V. Peters, S. E. Kaine, V. A. Vetsesen, P. N. Kahokuolu and wife, C. Dunkhase, R. S. Hosmer, J. S. Carnigle and wife, A. V. Peters, J. Kaoni, Rev. S. Kapu, Mrs. J. Glenn.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, May 29—A. S. Wilcox and wife, H. A. Isenberg, wife, 1 children and 2 servants, W. A. Kinney and wife, Miss L. Deverill, P. Deverill, F. J. Hare, Mrs. Benies, Mrs. H. Cooke, T. Marimoto, Miss L. Bush, J. K. Birkett, H. W. Knight, A. J. Gushee, Mrs. O. Schmidt, H. H. Brodie, W. Conroy, Mr. Rogers, J. H. Conroy and wife, Mrs. J. E. Fitch, H. H. Blodard, H. H. Conroy, W. F. Peirce, T. Morrison, E. Lang, M. B. Pardee and 2 deck.

Per stmr. Helene, from Honolulu, May 29—Mr. L. A. P. Ward, infant and maid, Miss Madeline Brewster, Rev. Balmabatana and child and 1 deck.

Departed.

THE THETIS IS BACK

(From Monday's Advertiser)

For perhaps the first time in the history of Hawaii a United States revenue cutter returned to this port from an official cruise to neighboring islands. The Thetis, which departed from Honolulu on May 29 for a cruise to Hilo and way ports, dropped in Naval Row at 2 p. m. yesterday. The revenue officers found nothing wrong so far as matters connected with their jurisdiction were concerned, and enjoyed a pleasant voyage.

Captain Hamlet reports that upon leaving this port the Thetis went to Kealakekua Bay, where the Cook monument is located, and then went to Hilo. From Hilo the vessel steamed to Mahukona and Kailua and thence to Lahaina, Maui.

An effort was made to land at Kaapapa, Molokai, yesterday morning, but the sea was too rough, and the attempt was abandoned.

In four or five days the Thetis will probably start on another cruise to the westward and northward, taking in Kauai and Ni'ihau. Captain Hamlet may possibly extend the cruise to Midway. If this is done the cutter will stop at Lisianski Island and the officers will investigate the camp of Japanese which is reported to be there. If they are found destroying the birds of the islet, action will be taken to prevent the carrying on of the traffic, and they may be sent off the island.

It is reported that the Japanese merely pluck the tail feathers from the Bos'n birds, and strip the wing feathers from the Frigate birds, to die. The destruction of the birds prevents the guano deposits from growing and the revenue service looks to their protection for this reason, among others.

Captain Hamlet states that on his cruise he found that the Japanese fishermen, far from violating the law with regard to fishing, merely supply the local island markets with their catches.

Stmr. Maui, from Hawaii, at 4:15 a. m.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis, Hamlett, from cruise to Hawaii, at 2 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 4:35 a. m.

Monday, May 30.

U. S. cruiser Albany, Rush, from Cavite, via Guam, at 9:30 a. m.

THETIS ON HER WAY TO MIDWAY

The United States Revenue Cutter "Thetis" arrived off port early Sunday morning, and many mistook the vessel for the U. S. S. Adams, which has been at Honolulu. The "Thetis," which is commanded by Captain Hamlet, is making a tour of inspection of the Islands preliminary to permanently locating possibly in these waters. After completing her inspection tour, the revenue cutter will proceed to Midway, where it is reported the Japanese are committing depredations on bird life. Later the vessel will return to her Asiatic cruise, with headquarters in Alaska. The Hilo Lodge of Elks had planned a reception and dance in honor of the officers of the revenue cutter, but owing to her sudden departure Tuesday morning for Mahukona, no arrangements could be made.—Hilo Tribune.

No Fears for Gonemaugh.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The International Navigation Company's steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle for New York December 13 last, has not been heard from since February 28, when her captain telegraphed the New York agents that he had touched at Coronel for coal. At the office of the American line it was said today that they had no fears for the safety of the steamer. They thought it quite possible, in view of the poor quality of the coal which the captain reported as being all he could secure at Coronel, that he might have been obliged to call at some other South American port to replenish his bunkers.

The Conemaugh has a general cargo of Pacific Coast freight. She was originally the Scarabosco, which was burned to the water's edge at Newport News some years ago.

Shipping Notes.

The training ship Buffalo will sail for Panama on June 2.

The Italian cruiser Liguria will sail on Wednesday, June 1, for Tahiti.

The flagship New York will coal on Wednesday next, taking in 1150 tons.

The cruiser Albany is looked for by the naval authorities at the station on Tuesday. She is coming from California.

The steamship Manuka, of the Canadian-Australian line, is expected to arrive here one day ahead of the scheduled date of arrival.

At present the indications are that Admiral Glass's fleet will sail for Kiska, Aleutian Islands, on the morning of Saturday, June 4.

The Clarendon brought the following cargo to Honolulu: 8-ton mill roller, 87 bags corn, 1 horse, 30 hogs, 22 hides, 122 pkgs. sundries.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported: K. S. M., 12,000 bags; V. K., 1800; Mak., 28,865; G. & H., 1985; McH., 27,885; K. P., 4200; H. M., 2983; P. 47; G. F., 3655.

H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the O. & S. S. Company, have received advices to the effect that the Coptic, which left Yokohama on May 22, will land 700 tons of cargo here.

The Kinau's cargo was as follows: 100 sacks cane, 80 kgs., 11 cords wood, 9 hide, 22 hides, 1 buggy, 150 pkgs. sundries.

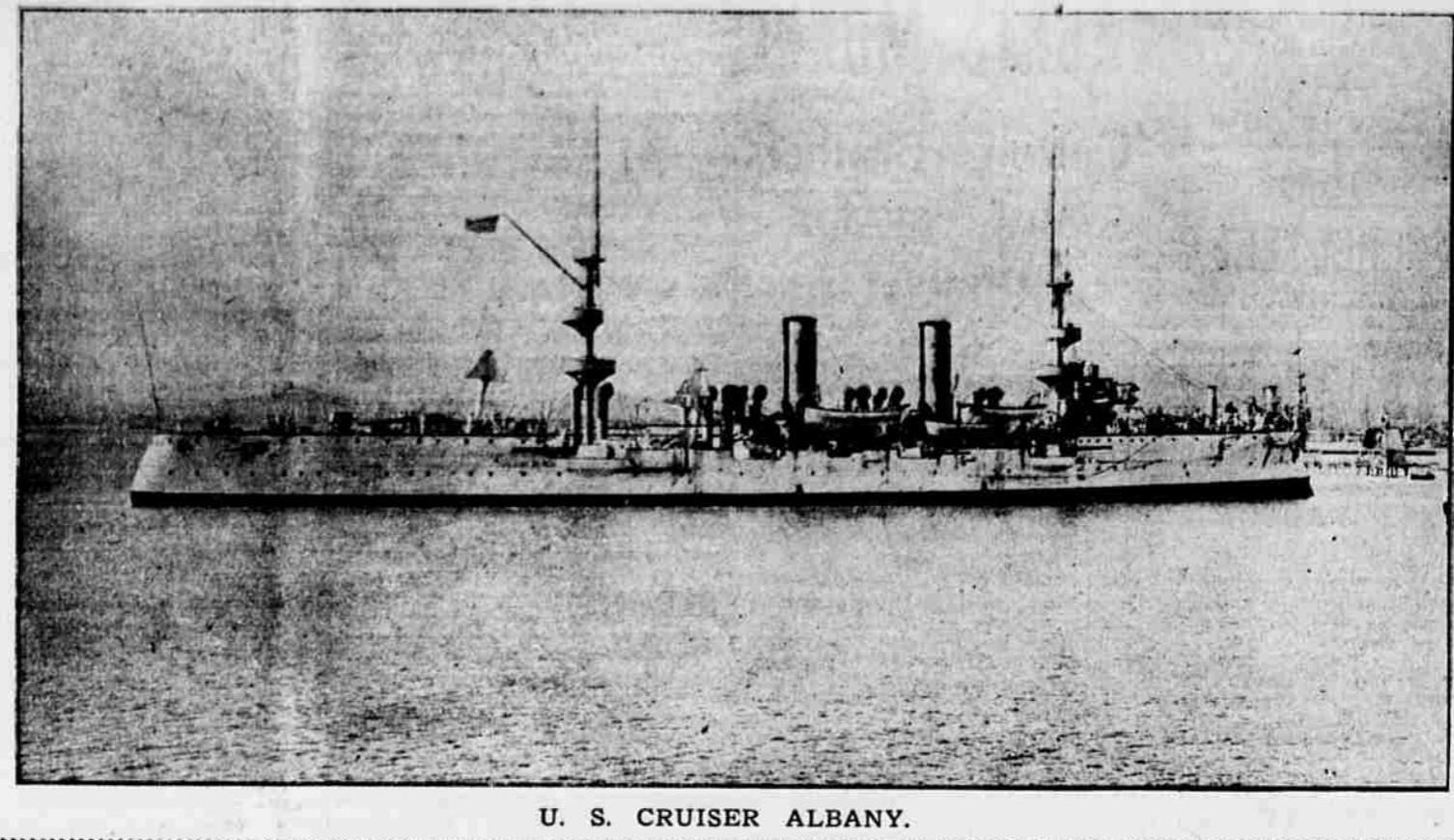
The British bark Inca, en route from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu with coal, has been chartered by the Pacific Export Timber Company to carry lumber from Portland, Oregon, to Honolulu and back.

For stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, May 29—A. S. Wilcox and wife, H. A. Isenberg, wife, 1 children and 2 servants, W. A. Kinney and wife, Miss L. Deverill, P. Deverill, F. J. Hare, Mrs. Benies, Mrs. H. Cooke, T. Marimoto, Miss L. Bush, J. K. Birkett, H. W. Knight, A. J. Gushee, Mrs. O. Schmidt, H. H. Brodie, W. Conroy, Mr. Rogers, J. H. Conroy and wife, Mrs. J. E. Fitch, H. H. Blodard, H. H. Conroy, W. F. Peirce, T. Morrison, E. Lang, M. B. Pardee and 2 deck.

Per stmr. Helene, from Honolulu, May 29—Mr. L. A. P. Ward, infant and maid, Miss Madeline Brewster, Rev. Balmabatana and child and 1 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, May 29—W. T. Robinson, D. H. Case and child, Mrs. H. Douse, Mrs. F. S. Dunn, P. F. Frear, Dr. J. Hundhausen, W. J. Coehlo, Miss Tripp, Miss Kauai, Mrs. Makahio, Mrs. Spencer and child, Miss E. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. Akala, Miss S. K. Kamakahi, Mrs. K. English, Rev. L. B. Kaumehiwa, Leo Tong, D. W. Naphas, wife and son, Rev. D. K. Kaakamanu, Rev. S. K. Kaalua, Master Benia Jeremiah, Rev. D. N. Opunui and wife, A. V. Peters, S. E. Kaine, V. A. Vetsesen, P. N. Kahokuolu and wife, C. Dunkhase, R. S. Hosmer, J. S. Carnigle and wife, A. V. Peters, J. Kaoni, Rev. S. Kapu, Mrs. J. Glenn.

U. S. CRUISER ALBANY, WHICH ARRIVED FROM MANILA, P. I.



U. S. CRUISER ALBANY.

Flying a long homeward bound pennant from her peak the United States cruiser Albany passed into the harbor yesterday morning from Cavite, via Guam, and moored alongside the Channel Wharf.

The Albany was last here as part of the fleet commanded by Admiral Robley D. Evans in December, and she was then under the command of Commander, now Captain Dyer. The vessel is going to San Francisco in command of Lieut. Commander Rush, who married a Miss Jane Hare of Honolulu. Captain Dyer is now Governor of Guam, and was taken to his post of duty on the Albany accompanied by Mrs. Dyer and Miss Dyer.

The Albany left Cavite May 8 and went to Guam, arriving there May 14, sailing from there direct to this port. While at Guam the

U. S. S. Supply arrived there. Two days after leaving Guam the Albany sighted the U. S. army transport Thomas.

While the Albany was at Shanghai the officers and men saw the Russian cruiser Mandjur, which was being dismantled and put out of commission. The vessel will remain here about a week and will take on 500 tons of coal. She goes from here to Bremerton and will go out of commission.

The officers of the Albany are as follows: Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, commanding; Lieut. C. B. Morgan, executive officer; Lieut. W. S. Whitted, chief engineer; Lieut. E. C. Kalbfuss, navigating officer; Lieut. R. W. Vincent; Ensigns J. W. Schoenfeld, W. Smith, F. McCannon; P. A. Sur. Chas. M. DeValin; Paymasters H. E. Biscoe, T. G. Hansche; Boatswain M. J. J. Farley; Gunners A. Seabel, J. T. Swift; Carpenter L. S. Warford; War. Machs. T. Meyer, H. I. Lufkin, W. W. Booth, J. W. Murray.

UNCLE SAM TO BUILD \$1,300,000 COLLIER

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS NOTES

An aerodrome costing \$10,000 is being built at the World's Fair. The building will accommodate the airships that will take part in the contests to be held this summer.

A weed patch is exhibited by the Government at the World's Fair. Here every species of weed which troubles the farmer of any section of the country is shown.

Palms 15 feet high flank the entrance to the grounds of the California building. Two carloads of shrubs have been installed about the building, converting the grounds into a semi-tropical garden.

Major McClellan will attend the dedication ceremonies of the New York City building on the Model Street at the World's Fair. A large crowd of New Yorkers is expected.

Brazil has made a remarkable exhibit of 1,000 species of the woods of that country in the Forestry, Fish and Game building at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be presented to an American university after the fair.

The Japanese American Commercial Weekly is the name of a newspaper published weekly in Japanese at the World's Fair. The editor, Hajima Hoshi, is the editor. Nine Japanese reporters and native typesetters get out the weekly. The paper was formerly published in New York City but was transferred to the World's Fair for the joint purpose of making an exhibit of a Japanese newspaper plant in the Palace of Liberal Arts and reporting the fair.

Wanted Holiday Pay.

The crew of the steamer Mauna Loa struck yesterday because of the company's refusal to give double pay for holiday working. The men were willing to work if they could be paid extra. The demand being refused, the men quit work. Later the difficulty was patched up and the men went back to work.

Kauai Shipping.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports as follows:

"Steamer Mikahala at Waimea loading sugar. Schooner Allen A. at Makaweli discharging lumber. Bark W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Bark Emily Whitney at Makaweli waiting for the Flint to get loaded in order to discharge cargo. Ship Henry Villard at Eleele loading sugar. Barkentine Benicia at Eleele waiting for the Villard to get loaded."

He thinks, however, that he has earned the right to demand of his countrymen that the Union, which was preserved at such fruitful cost from disunion, shall be kept safe from those other dangers which menace its peace and its welfare. It is now for you, it is your duty and your privilege, to do all that you can, not only to make our country "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but a land in which right and might shall not be convertible terms, in which all persons, rich as well as poor, weak and strong, ignorant and learned, white or black, shall alike be protected and restrained by